NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (Agricultural Warehouse.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1843. [NO. 42.

NEW ENGLAND SILK CONVENTION.

We have received a pamphlet containing the doings of this Convention, from which we extract the following:

"Agreeably to a call issued by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Silk Convention held in Northampton, in 1841, delegates from different parts of New England assembled in convention in that town, on Wednesday, the 28th of Oct. 1842.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions, which were discussed in their order, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the general progress of the silk business in this country, from year to year, the convention are happy in seeing ample grounds for augmented confidence in all the great principles on which it is based.

Resolved, That in regard to all agricultural products, there is a broad and well defined distinction to be observed between *permanent* and *transient* causes of failure or success;—that the *permanent* causes are *climate and soil;*—and that wherever these are known to be favorable to any such product, we should never be discouraged by *transient* causes operating against success, knowing that these causes operate in like manner in regard to all such products. The late frosts of the present season, that nipped in the bud the food of our favorite worms, nipped also, with an impartial hand, our vines and our corn; and the unusual weather of August and September, that injured some of our late crops of worms, injured in like manner, our late crops of grain, and hay, and fruit.

Resolved, That, as American silk, *in the state in which the worm leaves it*, has long been known to be of *first rate* quality, it is adequate proof that the climate and soil of our country are eminenttly congenial to its culture, inasmuch as *these* are the permanent causes that control the quality of all agricultural products.

Resolved, That the silk culture demands, for its successful prosecution, essentially the same climate, and the same kind of seasons, and the same kind of upland soils, as are required for Indian corn; and as this crop is successfully cultivated in all the States and Territories of the Union, there is nothing to forbid the co-extensive cultivation of the silk crop.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as in America and China the mulberry tree is found in the native forests, it is a manifest indication of Divine Providence, that this country, as well as China, was designed to be a great silk-growing country.

Resolved, That we are much gratified in beholding the manifestations of a growing public confidence in the essential merits of the silk business, and we are herein decidedly encouraged to go forward in the business ourselves, using at the same time all appropriate means to enlighten the public mind, and confirm the public confidence still more fully. For this purpose we will freely communicate to individuals, and to the conductors of the newspaper press, the results of our own experience, and such other information as may be in our power, exercising all due care to keep within the limits of rigid truth.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the liberal protection given to the silk business in the new tariff enacted by the Congress recently closed; and in the fact that this section of the bill excited no opposition from any quarter of the country, we have a pledge that the policy now established will remain undisturbed; and that amendments will be readily secured, should experience prove them necessary. And, further, inasmuch as our Congress has never imposed discriminating duties, except in favor of such products as may be brought forth from our own fields and workshops, this act is only the expressed opinion of the intelligent body that passed it, that our country can as well make its own silks, as its cottons and woollens, its hats and its shoes, its nails and its axes.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we at present do not, and for some years cannot, furnish our silk manufacturers from our own fields with an adequate supply of the raw material, a heavy duty on raw silk would operate against the manufacturer, and so injure the general business; therefore, for the present, the silk-grower must look chiefly to his own State legislature for that measure of legislative aid and encouragement which, in the infancy of his business, he so much needs; and which great considerations of public policy so clearly demand that he should receive. Hence—

Resolved, That the legislatures of the several States of New England, that have hitherto delayed to pass laws granting a bounty on cocoons and reeled silk, be respectfully, yet earnestly petitioned to enact such laws at their next session; and that those legislatures that have passed such laws, but which laws are near expiring by their own limitation, be, in like manner, petitioned to extend them; and that the friends of the silk cause in the several States, be requested to see that memorials on the subject be duly prepared, and circulated, and presented.

Resolved, That our manufacturers and other business men have now every reasonable encouragement to invest, in a wise and careful manner, their funds in this new form of domestic labor—growing and manufacturing silk.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the conductors of the public press, for the essential aid they have rendered the silk cause in collecting and diffusing information on the subject, and that their further co-operation will be highly appreciated.

A large number of letters from gentlemen in different parts of the country, giving their experience in the silk business, were read. We have room only for the following:

I. R. Barbourr, Oxford, Mass.—"It is thirteen years since I began carefully to examine the great principles on which the *Silk Business*, as as business of this country, is based. For six years I have been personally engaged in it—extending my grounds yearly. I have now five acres of trees, chiefly multicaulis and large leaf Cantons, and intend to extend my grounds yet more, making this business the leading object of attention on the farm. In feeding worms, I have no startling results to give. In 1839, with my second crop, I overstocked and lost money. My fourth crop in 1841, hatched the *middle of August*, did not pay for itself. My last crops this year, hatched and fed in the *rains* of August and September, did but indifferently well. All the rest of my crops during the six years, have yielded a much better profit than ordinary agricultural productions; and my belief in regard to the entire feasibility of the silk enterprise, at first derived from a somewhat extensive course of reading, is now ripened into a full and well settled assurance.

I wish to advert to a few points that may not be noticed by others.

Trees.—I set mine on dry, warm land, in a state of middling fertility, 4 by 2 feet, *one root in a place*, like other trees. Managed in this way, I fully believe they are safe from the dangers of winter, any where between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico. The unripe ends of the limbs may, or may not, be injured; but this is of no consequence, as they should all be headed down in the spring. On the other hand, by laying my trees, and leaving them to stand as they grow, I have lost many thousands. The reason is obvious, although, as in most cases, it is experience that has suggested that reason. *They do not form roots.* In the other way, the roots extend and fill the ground.

2. In the spring, I cut my trees down within about two inches of the ground, reserving a few standing for early feed. This process adds greatly to the quantity of foliage.

3. For two years I have thought much in regard to the best kind of buildings for feeding. In Europe, they feed chiefly in enclosed buildings, with the temperature regulated by artificial means. In China, they feed altogether in open places. Which is *best for us?* I raise the question, in the earnest hope that it may arrest the attention of silk growers throughout the country, and be fully tested the coming season, by extended experiments—only adding three things. 1. Our climate, in the same parallels of latitude, is essentially the same with that of China. 2. Some of the best cases of successful feeding that have come to my knowledge, were conducted on the Chinese plan, the worms having an unobstructed circulation of air from the first, and taking their chance as to the changes of the weather. 3. *This is nature.* The worm, in its native state, lives, and passes through all its changes on the tree, in the open air, subject to all the changes of temperature, like the caterpillar, the cankerworm, and other annual insects. In cultivating the silk-worm, should we not follow nature in all things, as closely as possible? I do repeat the *earnest* wish that the question proposed may be extensively tested, and the results published.

4. My experience fully testifies against late feed-

ing. The first *third* is worth more than the last *two thirds* of the season.

5. The regular extension of the silk business may now be anticipated. It has outlived the disastrous revulsion of 1839. All our agricultural journals are now friendly, and most of them are zealously engaged in promoting it. The political press is every where ready to publish any candid statements on the subject. Unprincipled speculators in trees have all left the field, and the whole silk business has fallen into new and better hands. They did the cause immense mischief. By their operations in 1839, and especially in the wanton destruction of their trees in 1840, they practically proclaimed that mulberry trees have no intrinsic value. It has taken the regular silk growers two or three years to undo the mischief. Yet we have, in a very desirable and encouraging degree, done it. Trees are now appreciated, and some sales made at small prices. From this time, the silk business cannot be extended at all without creating a corresponding demand for trees. The new tariff, by placing this business on a level with the other great interests of the country, gives it a passport to the confidence of business men. Our manufacturers, in some cases, are now shaping their business in reference to taking up silk. Others will do the same, as the times shall seem to justify. This aids the growing of silk. The amount of silk made in years past has been rapidly increasing each year just about doubling upon the preceding year. In all the States where legislative bounties are given, we have the means of showing this increase with great precision. I called upon our State Treasurer in Boston a few days since, and he kindly gave me the following statement, showing how this matter stands in Massachusetts:

1836,	$71 37
1837,	198 00
1838,	350 52
1839,	434 62
1840,	1233 59
1841,	2111 42
1842—to Oct. 1.	3351 91

In view of these results, secured amidst all the multiplied discouragements that we have had to contend with, what may be hoped for now that we have surmounted these discouragements and gained public confidence? Another consideration, calculated to urge the business forward, is found in the fact that all our present agricultural staples are now extremely depressed, and are likely to remain so. The market is completely glutted. Our farmers must take up something new, or their sufferings will be prolonged indefinitely. In this crisis, silk comes to their aid. In the production of this article, they cannot glut the market for one whole generation most assuredly."

Feeding Poultry.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes, "As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, would lay no eggs at all."

CURIOUS METHOD OF PLANTING CORN.

Mr John W. Sweet, of Tyringham, Berkshire county, informs us that he plants his corn in the following manner, and has realized 110 bushels shelled corn to the acre.

He spreads what manure he intends for the field, on the surface of the green-sward; then he plows the land into ridges about three feet apart in the fall—each ridge or row being made of two back furrows turned upon a narrow strip of sward, which is not disturbed. In the spring, he rolls and harrows these ridges, and on the top of each ridge, 12 or 14 inches apart, he plants his hills of corn, 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, and cultivates his corn through the season with the hoe, cultivator and plow, as much as he deems necessary. By this method, he remarked, that he was not troubled with weeds or drought.

In the fall, as soon as his corn is ripe, he gathers the ears, then pulls up all the corn-stalks, and lays them down lengthways between the furrows, and then splits the ridges with his plow, and covers the stalks up completely. Thus is made his ridge for his second crop of corn, to be planted the succeeding spring. The 110 bushels was the second crop planted over the buried stalks.

The above is sufficient to give the reader an idea of this system. He contends that after the first crop he wants no manure for his corn, except the stalks applied as we have described.

It is quite probable, the three sods and manure being under the corn the first year, that while these are undergoing decomposition, being the whole period of the growth of the corn, the crop will suffer less from drought than it would were there no vegetable matter beneath it to attract and detain moisture till its decomposition is completed.

As to the fact that cornstalks are the best manure for corn, the idea is strictly philosophical, and is fully sustained by chemical analysis. The doctrine seems to be well settled, that each crop requires its own peculiar food, and unless the soil contains this, the crop will not flourish. Hence the necessity of rotation of crops, or the well established fact, with practical men, that potatoes will not thrive for many years in succession on the same piece, because the crop has already exhausted the soil of the peculiar food of the potato, while some other crop requiring a different kind of food from the potato, will succeed well on the same land where the potato has failed;—thus as the ox and the sheep, when put to the same stack of hay, the one will eat what the other leaves; so it is with plants.

Now, if you shoot a partridge, and cut open its crop, and find in it acorns and buds, you at once infer that acorns and buds are the natural food of the bird. So when by chemical analysis you ascertain the precise elements of which corn-stalks are made, you have ascertainod precisely what kind of food the corn crop requires. Now as cornstalks contain the very elements of the food required by the corn crop, and return to the soil all the substances of which they exhausted the soil, the chemistry of agriculture teaches us that cornstalks while undergoing decomposition, furnish the growing crop with those very gases required for the elaboration of the solid stock and ears.

But this is not only the conclusion of science, but a universal law of the vegetable world, by which an all-wise and bountiful God has provided that each precise species of plants shall be reproduced and perpetuated. Thus the forest land, for centuries subject to a mighty growth, from year to year not only increases in fertility, by an annual top-dressing, fitted to the very purpose for which it is wanted, and composted by the unerring hand of Deity, but also, from year to year, has something to spare for the good of man and beast.

Thus in the vegetable as in the animal world, there is a wise provision that each shall be sustained and reproduced; and as these natural laws are more and more developed by science, we may expect the purposes of Infinite Wisdom, as to the vegetable world, will be less and less frustrated by the hand of unskillful culture.—*Boston Trav.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

LOW PRICES.

For the first time in my life—now a pretty extended period—I have this day sold a fine fat pig, weighing 100 pounds, for 3 1-2 cents per pound, receiving for it just three dollars and a half! which as it was of real pure Berkshire blood, is a sum less than I was offered for it at six weeks old.

We are indeed fallen upon eventful times—and are tempted to ask, first, what has caused the before unheard-of depression of farm produce; and second, what will be the end of it? Now, as I live in a retired part of the country, and see but little of the world, and hear less of it, except on market days, I suppose I am not expected to know much about it, except that "such things are;" and yet when one is made to smart so severely under such an infliction as that which now oppresses us, it is but natural that we should complain, and then it is but reasonable that we should be able to say what ails us.

You must know, then, I purchased the small place which I now occupy, eight years ago; it was then almost in a state of nature, and for the first four years I had enough to do to "clear my teeth," as the saying is; but when I had any thing to sell, I obtained a fair price for it, and got forward, although it was by slow degrees; but after four years more of hard labor, and now that I am able to raise better crops, the prices which I am compelled to accept for them, brings me back to the state of destitution which I suffered at the first, without the hope that by my exertions I shall ever be able to overcome my difficulties.

I may be wrong, but it strikes me that one cause for the very low prices of agricultural produce is, the over-supply of our markets; for unless I am much deceived, there were not such enormous quantities of produce brought to the market eight years ago, as now.

Too many are flocking into the agricultural profession. And if to this be added, the facility offered by railroads and canals, to pour in the produce of lands once quite out of the reach of the seaboard; with the continually increasing stream of emigrants from foreign countries, whose grand resource is agriculture—how, in the name of "Political Economy," are times for the farmer ever to mend?

Some, to whom I have applied for a solution of the difficulty, are of opinion, that the prices of land and labor must fall; but will not this add to the pressure, by inducing a greater number of farm laborers to become land-holders, and grow food for themselves?

It has been proposed in the "Cabinet," that va-

rious articles should be grown, other than those that are now furnished for the markets. Well, this might stave off the difficulty for a time, but soon every demand will be supplied, and competition will again reduce the price below the cost of raising: for instance, the article of castor-oil, which once brought six dollars a gallon, is now supplied for sixtytwo and a half cents!

Since writing the above, an old and venerable neighbor has dropped in, and in answer to the inquiry, "Will things ever be better for the farming interest?" said—"'I have been young, and now I am old; yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread.' As in all other things, so in the business of agriculture—there will ever be ebbing and flowing. Have you so soon forgotten, how that a few years ago, the people ceased to eat beef, because the price was so high that few could afford to purchase? and also when pork was 14 cents per pound, and flour 8 or 10 dollars per barrel? I remember when I was a young man, the price of wheat in the old country was so low, that a neighbor of ours determined to build a granary, for the purpose of stowing away his crop until the price should rise; but all the people laughed, and assured him that wheat would never again be higher—it was then 62 cents per bushel—but he reasoned as I now do, and before a year had passed, he had sold his grain for a price additional, sufficient to pay for his new building; since which I have known the price of wheat to be five dollars a bushel. Let us therefore not despair, but hope; and things will some time or other come round of their own accord. Depend upon it, we have still far more to be thankful for than we deserve, and the reflection should keep us humble and confiding."

My venerable friend has relieved my mind of a load of anxiety. I have no more hogs to sell, but I have six in pickle, and a beef to slaughter. My health is good, and I have a blessed wife and four dutiful children, with food in store for a year. My wood-house is well filled, and my chimnies never smoke. I have a capital lard lamp and a small library of books; and subscribe and pay for the "Cabinet," and two others of our best agricultural journals. I have a chest of tools for a rainy day; shelter for all my cattle, and provender in plenty; with a well of as pure water as Adam ever drank of—from which "I drink myself, and my children and my cattle." I fear, indeed, that *I* have far more blessings than I deserve, and the thought shall henceforth keep me "humble and confiding."

Schuylkill Co., Pa. J. D.

Veterinary Medicine.—Under this head, the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, has a review of Percival's second volume of 400 pages, on the Disorders of the Horse; and, by way of calling attention to the importance of a better knowledge of the veterinary art, estimates the value of horses, cattle, and sheep in Great Britain, at £120,000,000 sterling; and that there is a loss of two millions sterling annually to the nation, by disability, disease, and death, over what there probably would be, if a proper knowledge in regard to the treatment of those animals prevailed.

It is a great privilege of poverty to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature what the wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art.

From the Albany Cultivator.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

A cause of the failure of many who have made a proper selection of *native* grapes, (and in the first rank of these I place the Isabella and Catawba,) has been a want of practical experience to direct them in the best mode of preparing the ground, planting the vines, pruning, &c, so as to ensure a vigorous growth of bearing wood, and keep this from extending too far from the roots of the vines, when they are planted with the design of forming a vineyard. Some have studiously adopted the European method of pruning and cultivating the grape. This is not altogether correct. The natural vigor of our native vines is much greater than the foreign, and they require different treatment. The more variable nature of our climate, the greater heat experienced for three or four months in the year, and the comparative coolness of the nights during the same period, have a great influence upon the vines; as also do the severe droughts with which we are occasionally visited in the heat of summer.

A proper preparation of the ground will have a very important influence in preventing any injury that might otherwise arise from these causes. Indeed, after having selected good plants, the success of the vineyard depends so much upon the manner in which the ground is prepared and the vines are planted, that I will here give some directions to those who may wish to enter upon the vineyard culture of our native grapes the present spring, and with whom I may not have an opportunity of a personal interview. In selecting the ground for a vineyard, give *that* kind the preference which is free from clay within 15 or 18 inches of the surface, and is perfectly dry. Ground abounding in springs, after thorough under-draining, is sometimes used for this purpose, but such land should not be selected for a vineyard, if a preferable kind can be obtained. Sand, slate, limestone formation, will answer well for vineyards. Side-hills with a southern, south-eastern, or eastern aspect are generally preferred, leaving the north (northeast near the seacoast,) and west winds broken off by trees, hedge, stone or board fence.

In this latitude, (south of the highlands of the Hudson,) I find that the Isabella grapes ripen quite as well when planted in a level field, protected from the north and west winds by woods or hedges, as on declivities. Several of my vineyards are thus located, and as far as I can perceive, the fruit ripens at about the same time, and is of the same quality as when the vines are planted on steep side-hills. I think, however, that north of the highlands, side-hills would be preferable.

To prepare the ground for a vineyard, the best way is to turn under the whole of the surface soil from 15 to 18 inches in depth, early in the spring, soon after the frost is out of the ground, by plowing twice in the same furrow. This will place the richest part of the soil, in a position where it will give the greatest supply of nourishment to the vines. Few vineyards in this country have been planted in this way; but the cost is so small and the advantages so great, that it should be done wherever there are no rocks or large stones to prevent it. Instead of adopting this method of preparing the ground, many persons have been content with digging pretty large holes where they intended to plant the vines, and placing in the bottom of these, six or eight inches of good soil, previous to putting in the plants. A still greater number of those who have attempted to lay out vineyards, have not taken the trouble to resort to either plan, but have planted the vines with the same carelessness that they would a common annual, instead of giving them the attention and care each plant should receive—especially when it is expected to produce a fine crop of fruit every season after it has commenced bearing, for a hundred years.

Respectfully,

R. T. UNDERHILL.

P. S.—The Isabella grape ripens its fruit two or three weeks earlier than the Catawba, and is therefore more sure to produce a perfectly ripe crop in a short season. The Isabella, with me, is more certain to give a *ripe crop every year*, than any other fruit with which I am acquainted.

New York, March 16. R. T. U.

Every farmer, and indeed every person who has a yard, and the side of a building on which it may be trained, should have an Isabella grape vine. Now is the time to procure them, and we hope the season will not be allowed to pass without the planting of a large number of these vines. Fifty cents applied to this purpose now, will in a few years furnish an abundant supply of grapes for any family.—*Eds. Cult.*

CUTTING ASPARAGUS.

Mr Editor—I stumbled accidentally, and from carelessness, several years since, upon the plan of cutting asparagus, which I have seen recommended very highly. The plan is not to cut it below the ground, as usual, but to allow it to grow from fifteen inches to two or three feet long, and cut off about one foot of the top. By doing so, almost the whole will be equally tender and well flavored; while, in the old way, only an inch or two is eatable. It is a fact, that asparagus does not become tender until it turns green. I always thought it a poor vegetable, until I cultivated it, and gathered it as above; and now I find it one of the best.

I think, also, that there is a great deal more fuss (pardon the word as unclassical, but very expressive,) made about the cultivation of asparagus than there is any need for. I would say, make beds three feet apart, lay your roots about eighteen inches apart in the alley, haul the bed back upon them, cover them well with fresh stable or other strong manure, immediately. If you live on a sea-island, and can make a bed in salt land, you will find it thrive to your satisfaction; and if you live in the interior, empty all refuse salt and salt substances upon your bed, as its specific manure.—*Southern Agricult.*

Philosophy of Law.—Law is like fire; and those who meddle with it may chance to burn their fingers.

Law is like a pocket with a hole in it; and those who risk their money therein, are very likely to lose it.

Law is like a lancet; dangerous in the hands of the ignorant, and doubtful in the hands of an adept.

Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you will have to be considerably reduced before you can *get* through it.—*Selected.*

To take Grease out of Silk.—Apply a little powdered magnesia on the wrong side, as soon as the po is discovered.

BOMMER'S PATENT MANURE.

We have once complained of Mr Bommer and his agents, as also of other venders of patent rights, upon compost manures. Our objection is that they ask of us faith in the value of their discoveries, without making known facts enough to *justify faith.* Had they no patent, there would be more apology for secrecy than there now is.

We were once permitted to read the account of Mr Bommer's process, but it was under circumstances that required secrecy; and our perusal was so hasty that we have no opinion of our own that we should wish to promulgate, even were there no obligation upon us to be silent.

We have had terms offered us, upon which we might become an agent for the sale of rights; but we have not yet acceded to them, because we have not been able to form any satisfactory opinion as to whether there is any thing in the method worth paying for. We have had no permission to try the process upon our own premises, excepting on condition that we will advertise, and indirectly, at least, recommend it. Such terms we probably never shall consent to. If we can be allowed to try the patent process of composting, without any other condition than that of faithfully making public the result after the trial has been made, we are ready for the work—but to buy a right for ourself, by encouraging and advising others to buy, while we are yet ignorant of the value of the article recommended, is unjust to our readers, and we shall do no such thing.

With these remarks, and without giving any opinion or advice, we are willing to let Mr Barnett, the agent, speak as in the following article from the *Connecticut Farmers' Gazette.*—Ed. N. E. F.

BOMMER'S MANURE—NO HUMBUG.

Mr Editor—The invention of Mr Bommer is presented to the public under circumstances which ought to inspire confidence. If we were dependent on Mr Bommer and his agents for information respecting the efficiency and utility of his method, we might, even in this case, regard it as entitled to a candid investigation, especially when it is understood that we know nothing in their characters calculated to excite our suspicions, or any thing in the system of the process, incompatible with the principles of sound philosophy. As it regards Mr Bommer's personal character, it may be safely asserted that we know nothing against it; while the valuable improvement which he has introduced among the agriculturists of our country, very naturally inspires us with sentiments of profound respect for him as a gentleman of scientific research, and of a discriminating judgment. His theory has past the ordeal of a careful examination by disinterested gentlemen, whose attainments in science pre-eminently qualified them to trace its harmony with the most approved principles of philosophy.

The practical utility of the system has been tested both by public and private experiments, and in every case where the principles of the theory have been fairly carried out, it has resulted with complete success. The advantages of the method are so diversified that they are not likely to be duly appreciated without a careful consideration.

While I shall take it for granted, that the importance of nutritious manure is generally acknowledged by the farmers of New England, it must be conceded that in a majority of cases, essential losses are sustained in this article for the want of a well-adjusted system. The method of Mr Bommer furnishes a system of the most rigid economy, in saving every thing that is available, and in using all to the greatest advantage. The expedition with which decomposition is carried on by this method, has very justly attracted the attention of the public, and presents inducements for general adoption, which it would seem that the most inveterate prejudice could not resist.

If, in any case, it may be asserted with truth, that "time is money," it is emphatically true in respect to the time which is saved by this rapid process in converting articles, which are frequently wasted, into the most valuable manure in a few days, instead of requiring a year to consummate the object in a manner far less effectual.

It is certainly no trifling advantage which is derived from this method, that the germinating powers of all weeds, submitted to decomposition by this process, will be utterly destroyed; and that yard or stable manure, in which foul seed is suspected to exist, may be essentially improved in quality by this mode of management, while every kind of seed in the manure will be incapable of vegetating. In locations where sea-weeds or other vegetable matters are easily obtained, which are difficult to decompose by any ordinary process, Mr Bommer's method must prove an inestimable benefit to such as avail themselves of its use. But if we add to the above the advantages of earth and liquid manures, and also Mr Bommer's plan of augmenting stable or yard manure, and the process which will soon be communicated to the purchasers of his method of a cheap and expeditious mode of converting muck and peat into good manure, it will be difficult to conceive of the amount of profit which will result to community if these improvements should be generally adopted.

ELI BARNETT.

Westville, Ct., March 31st, 1843.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

Subsoil plowing, which has attracted the attention of farmers for a few years past, and has been attended with successful results, it seems was put in practice in Maryland in 1822, as will appear by the following extract from the American Farmer, of April, 1823:

"This is to certify, that in breaking my land for corn last spring, (about 60 acres,) I followed the barshare plow with a substratum (subsoil) plow, until I had broke about 25 acres. I believe the average depth of my plowing with the barshare, was about five inches, and that the substratum plow worked about seven inches deeper in the same furrow—making the whole 12 inches deep. That otherwise, in the planting and tillage, the management was just the same, and the land of about equal quality throughout the field. That the corn on that part where the substratum plow was used, grew about twelve inches taller, kept its color through the season, and produced at least 50 per cent. more corn. That the corn on the other part of the field suffered very much with the drought, and fired considerably.

JOSEPH DELAPLAINE.

Montgomery Co., Md., Feb. 18, 1843."

It is hoped the above successful experiment, together with similar results within the last year or two, in other situations, will induce more farmers to try their hands at subsoil plowing the coming spring. The trials, so far as they have been heard from, confirm the good results that were anticipated from stirring the subsoil, without bringing it to the surface, as is the case in trench plowing. The subsoil plow introduced by Prouty, is a very perfect agricultural implement, and fully answers the purpose for which it was constructed. He has them manufactured, adapted to one, two or three horses, to suit circumstances. They would be a valuable thing to rouse up a garden with. They are nothing more than a plow without a mould-board, rather narrower and higher than a common plow, and can be made by any common plow-maker.

Quere.—Would not subsoiling be capital in potato ground? X.

Soap Suds.—There is no better manure than dirty soap suds; and there is not a farm-house in the country, but what produces enough of it in the course of a year, to manure a garden two or three times over. Dirty suds, after washing, is almost universally thrown into the nearest gutter, to be washed away and wasted. Would it not be an improvement, and show a laudable economy in the good woman of the farm-house, to have it conveyed to the garden, to enrich the ground, and make the vegetables grow more luxuriantly? The potash, the grease, and the dirt, all of which are component parts of soap-suds, are first-rate manures, and should always be applied to make plants grow, and especially when hard times are loudly complained of, and sound economy is the order of the day.—*Ibid.*

Gentle Means the Best.—The best tamer of colts that was ever known in Massachusetts, never allowed whip or spur to be used; and the horses he trained never needed the whip. Their spirits were unbroken by severity, and they obeyed the slightest impulse of the voice or rein, with the most animated promptitude. He said it was with horses as with children—if *accustomed* to beating, they would not obey without it. But if managed with untiring gentleness, united with consistent and very equable firmness, the victory once gained over them was gained forever.

In the face of all these facts, the world goes on manufacturing whips, spurs, gallows, and chains; while each one carries within his own soul a divine substitute for these devil's inventions, with which he might work miracles, inward and outward, if he would.—*N. Y. A. S. Standard.*

Nitrate of Soda.—The Gardener and Practical Florist states that two cwt. per acre is recommended for farm crops; 6 oz. in 4 gals. of water for celery; 1 lb. in 12 gals. for dahlias; 1 oz. to 1 gal. for strawberries; and 1 lb. to 8 gals. for onions.

For Grafting Wax.—Take 5 oz. pitch, 4 oz. resin, 2 oz. beeswax, and 1 oz. lard, and melt them well together.—*English pap.*

Influenza among Stock.—This contagious disorder seems to continue with unabated violence in England. One extensive cow-keeper in the vicinity of London, lost 170 cows from his herd, and another 40, within four weeks.

It was thought in England that the great quantity of snow might injure the coming wheat crop.

[Snow never hurts crops.—Ed.]

From the New Genesee Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF ROOTS.

By root culture, is generally understood the raising of the field beets, turnips and carrots, (but not including potatoes.)

Although roots cannot be so extensively nor so profitably cultivated here as in England, yet to a certain extent their cultivation can be made very beneficial, and especially to the grain-growers, who have abundance of chaff and straw.

The value of roots for winter feeding is not generally realized, and especially for fattening animals, and for those which are worked or milked. The great amount of succulent food which they produce per acre, and its great value for making and increasing the value of barn-yard manure, as well as for feeding, amply compensates for the extra labor required in raising and securing them, and no farmer ought to neglect cultivating a few acres each season.

The best variety to raise, will depend much on the kind of soil on which they have to be cultivated, its fertility, &c.

The ruta baga or Swedish turnip, is generally the most productive on light sandy or gravelly soils; but a strong clay loam is best adapted to a bountiful crop of the wurtzel and sugar beet; and they will do very well on stiff clay, provided it is plentifully manured, and well pulverized by rolling and harrowing. The long Altringham carrot requires a light and deep soil, but the large White resembles the wurtzel, and will produce more bountifully on strong ground. A rich alluvial soil will generally produce any of them very well.

The relative value of the various roots for feeding has not been satisfactorily determined. The wurtzel and sugar beet are very similar, and require the same soil and management. The latter is more nutritious per pound, but the former is generally more productive, has fewer roots, and is much easier gathered; and, on the whole, is rather preferable. The carrot does not yield per acre equal to the beet or turnip; but for horses and working oxen, is more valuable. The wurtzel, or the large sugar beet, are much the best for milch cows. For fattening, the turnip is as valuable as any, and perhaps preferable to the wurtzel. But the best for each farmer to cultivate, is that which his ground will produce most abundantly.

An ample supply of *well rotted manure*, (and the more it is mixed with the urine and droppings of animals the better,) deep plowing, and thoroughly pulverizing with the roller and harrow, are very essential to a bountiful crop of any of them. To assist the beet and carrot seeds in vegetating, soak the former four or five days, the latter two, in soft, and moderately warm water; roll them in plaster, and endeavor to sow early, before the ground becomes too dry. Put on plenty of seed—four pounds of beet, or two pounds of carrot, per acre: cover one or one and a half inch deep, and they will seldom fail. The turnip vegetates easily, but is frequently destroyed by the fly as soon as it comes up. Soak the seed in tanner's oil, roll it in plaster, and it will check their ravages much. Sow on low ridges or drills, two and a half or three feet apart, and it will facilitate the first hoeing very much.

Having cultivated from two to five acres of roots per annum, for 20 years, I will give what I consider the best method, on stiff dry soils, (which mine are,) and what has most generally proved successful.

Apply abundance of well rotted manure; spread it evenly over the surface, then plow well, (viz: uniformly and deep;) harrow effectually, and if necessary roll, so as to thoroughly pulverize the surface and mix the manure with the soil, which enables it to retain the moisture and increase the warmth. This also assists the seeds in germinating, and affords food to the young and tender plants, giving them a vigorous start. Whenever the manure can be applied and the ground plowed in the fall, it is much the best; especially on stiff clay ground.

Soak the wurtzel and sugar beet well: there is no danger of injuring it by doing so. I have frequently had it sprout previous to planting. If you cannot plant when the seed is ready, and you fear it is getting too much sprouted, put it into a cool place; move it carefully from one vessel to another, so as to cool and dry it a little, but do not let the sprouts become wilted.

Planting on ridges gives the roots a deeper soil, but the greatest advantage is in the saving of time in the first hoeing. Making the ridges three feet apart, gives room to pass freely between them with the horse cultivator and harrow, which is of more consequence than the value of the extra ground.

Commence weeding as soon as the plants can be seen. Taking the weeds in time, saves much labor, and prevents them from covering the ground, and checking the growth of the plants. If there is a good supply of plants, thin out some the first time of weeding, but not too much, for many of them may yet be destroyed. At the second hoeing, thin well; never leave two plants together, unless there is a vacancy each side of them. At the third hoeing, thin thoroughly. Give the wurtzel and large sugar beet eight or ten inches—white carrot six or eight—Altringham carrot four or six inches to each plant. In July, the thinnings of the wurtzel, white carrot and sugar beet, are very valuable for table use, and a few may be left when thinning for that purpose; but they must not be forgotten and allowed to remain. Gather in autumn before the hard frost sets in. A light one does not injure them, but when much frozen they will not keep in winter.

Those who have not cellars, can secure their roots in pits or heaps, similar to potatoes. Put on plenty of straw, but little earth—five or six inches is plenty. Leave a hole open at the top, until cold weather sets in, to allow the steam to pass off, for they are subject to heat, especially the carrots.

Feed to grown animals, (cattle or horses) from one-fourth to three-fourths of a bushel per day, viz: 65 lbs. per bushel, according to the wish to feed and the supply of roots. The latter quantity had better be given at two different times.

Respectfully, W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, March 1842.

Arranging Cattle in Summer Pastures.—Oxen and steers may run together; cows, heifers, yearlings, and large weaned calves, each class by themselves. Bulls may run with oxen, if not ill-tempered. Horses are better alone, and so are sheep. Pastures ought to be divided so as to admit of a change, and it is very desirable to have every pasture watered with a running stream or spring.—*Amer. Agricult.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

VISIT TO DARIUS COMSTOCK'S FARM—EXPERIMENTS IN RAISING CORN.

Business calling me to Lenawee county, Mich., I chanced to call on Darius Comstock, at his excellent farm in the town of Raisin. Mr C. is a venerable member of the society of Friends; and, although he has passed his 80th year, is daily engaged in looking to matters about his farm. His eye-sight has somewhat failed, which causes him much inconvenience, as he is a student in matters pertaining to his occupation, and of course takes the agricultural papers of the day.

Mr C.'s motto is, "if a farmer ever runs in debt, let it be for *manure*: for that, if well applied, will soon pay principal and interest." Mr C. had seen it stated in your paper, that over one hundred bushels of corn had been raised on an acre of land. He determined to try the experiment on two and a half acres of light, sandy land. He applied thirty loads of coarse barn-yard manure to the acre, and turned it under in the middle of May, by a furrow seven inches deep. It was then rolled, harrowed, furrowed, and planted, in the usual manner. It was once hoed, and the cultivator passed through it twice. One portion of the field was planted with the large dent, and one with the Dutton corn. The dent produced the best yield. Part of the field produced 113 bushels to the acre, and the whole field averaged over 90 bushels to the acre. The land was considered poor, but the manure told the story.

The same season he let ten acres of *good* land to cultivate on shares. The person had the privilege of drawing manure from Mr C.'s barn-yard; but he concluded it would not pay the cost—and what was the consequence? His corn was called a fair crop, but it took the whole ten acres to obtain as much as the old gentleman got from his two and a half acres!

Last year, friend Comstock again tried the experiment, which Joseph Gibbons thus describes to me in a letter:

"He selected two and a quarter acres of sandy land—a clover ley, which had been mowed the preceding years. On this he spread 25 loads of barn-yard manure to the acre. From the 10th to the 15th of May it was turned under by furrow, about 9 inches deep; then about 25 loads of old ashes, scrapings of the hen-house, chip manure, &c., were added; after which it was well harrowed lengthways of the furrows, marked out, and planted with the large dent and red-blaze varieties of corn, in hills two feet apart, and rows three and a half feet apart, with from four to seven kernels in a hill, so that there might be sufficient for three good stalks in each, after weeding. When it came up, a handful of leached ashes on each hill, seemed to check the grubs, which were plenty. The cultivator was passed through it three times, and it was twice hoed. When it was harvested, it yielded a little over 100 bushels of sound corn to the acre. In the same field there were near two acres of the sugar beet, which yielded 1050 bushels to the acre, or over 30 tons."

Yours, respectfully, J. SNOW.

The material world has its links, by which it is made to shake hands, as it were, with the vegetable, the vegetable with the animal, the animal with the intellectual, and the intellectual with what we may be allowed to hope of the angelic.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Boston, Wednesday, April 19, 1843.

THE POTATO.

The extent to which this crop is grown throughout New England, marks it as one of the most important, and as one to which much attention should be given. Sometimes it yields plentifully, and is profitable; but often, especially in the vicinity of Boston, and on those lands that have long been under cultivation, it does but poorly. Is this the result of causes beyond our power to remedy? Or is it owing to want of skill in the cultivation? The climate here, we know, is not as good as it is farther north and east, for producing good potatoes. But the trouble is not all in the climate; for one man here will have quite good potatoes on one part of the farm, and poor ones upon another part. This may be owing to difference of manures, time of planting, mode of treating, or the like: so far as such are the causes of difference, they are under our control. Generally, in this vicinity, we get our best crops and our best potatoes, from lands that have not been cultivated before—such lands as we change from natural pastures to tillage—or, our reclaimed meadow or swamp lands. The excellence here is owing to the fact that the lands *are new*. But such lands can only rarely be had on the farm. We want potatoes, and we must cultivate them, for the most part, upon grounds that have long been in tillage. And what are our best processes?

We meant to have answered this question elaborately, but we are tied by slight sickness to the house, and have not our reference books within reach. We can only give general directions.

The manure, especially barn manure, should never be put in the hill, in any considerable quantity; but it should be spread and harrowed or plowed in. It is common, very common, to put all the manure in the hill; but this is unwise, excepting in a few wet spots of heavy soil. A little plaster, lime, ashes, or other concentrated manure, may be put in the hill, perhaps—but generally these would be as well spread broadcast. Such we give as the *general inference* from our *reading* upon the subject. Our *practice* has been different, and our *success very small*. Potatoes have been our poorest crop.

State of the Ground.—The soil should in some way be made *light*, if this be possible. We do not suppose that it needs to be much pulverized, but it must be quite pervious to the air. Straw or other coarse manure, is serviceable in effecting this end.

Place for the Seed.—The natural surface of the field is as low as the seed should ever be put. No furrow should be opened to receive the seed; but it should lie at the surface or higher. Having loose earth *under it*, the crop will be better. This we learn, not from reading alone, for the experience of last year did all that one year's experience could do, *to prove* that this is the best way. Our own course this year will be to back-furrow into ridges, and plant *on* the ridge.

Position of the Seed.—Suppose you had a long potato sent you from abroad, and that you had never seen one before. You wish to plant it—how will you place it? Upon examining it, you will see at once that the most of the eyes are at the small end, and that the eyes generally are set to shoot up in the direction of the small end. You will at once say that the potato should be set on end—*the large end down*—and that the small end should be just even, or nearly even, with the surface of the ground. *This is the true way to plant.* Try it, with a few at least.

Seed Whole.—In our paper of Dec. 7, we gave the results of various experiments which we made last season. Those experiments proved that it is *more profitable* to plant the seed whole, than to cut. The experiments also proved that if you cut, it is profitable to roll the seed in plaster. We found, too, that small seed though whole, is less profitable than large.

Adaptation of kind to the Soil.—Our readers may remember the opinion expressed last year by Hon. Mr Plunkett, of Pittsfield, that the round and oblong round potatoes are much better suited to dry lands than the kidney-shaped and flat. We believe there is good ground for this opinion—for the long-red, which is an oblong round, continues to preserve its productiveness and its good qualities, on some dry farms, where the Chenangoes and other flat potatoes deteriorate rapidly; while on some moist, and especially clayey farms, the Chenangoes do better than the long-red.

Comparative Productiveness.—Last season, we found the long Blues, (Florida, Dean, Veto, &c. &c., are names given to them)—the most productive. The Merino was next—and the Long Red came last, among the kinds that we tried together. These potatoes are all quite similar in form, and our trial was fair. If we remember correctly, the Long Blues were about 25 per cent. and the Merinos about 20 per cent. more productive than the Long Red. We had also the Burr, a very large, round potato, which should yield well on a dry soil—but we put it in a very wet place. A hill here and there, that escaped submersion in June, yielded well. This might be, under favorable circumstances, as productive as any variety we have tried.

Every farmer needs and must raise potatoes. But they are not generally a profitable crop to grow for sale in the vicinity of our city. It costs much to seed an acre—and if you sell, they leave you nothing, or almost nothing, at home, with which to restore to the soil that which the crop has drawn from it. We believe—though in this we differ from the majority—we believe that potoes exhaust the soil more than Indian corn does.

Time of Planting.—The varieties that yield largely and keep growing until autumn, should be planted as soon as the ground is in a good state to work. The first of May is usually the best time. The less productive varieties, and those that mature early, generally do better if not planted until the 5th or 10th of June.

We shall be happy to get opinions and suggestions in regard to the growing of potatoes, from any of our readers.

Exhaustion of the Soil.—Supposing the vines or tops of potatoes to weigh, when in their greenest state, 2 1 2 lbs. per hill, and that an acre has 4000 hills; the weight upon the acre green is 10,000 lbs. or 5 tons. Also, 160 bushels of roots or tubers would weigh 10,000. These, according to C. W. Johnston, would contain of

	Tops.	Roots.	Total.
Potash,	82	40	122
Lime,	130	3	133
Silica,	49	1	50
Phosphoric acid,	20	4	24
Sulphuric acid,	4	5	9
Soda,	1	23	24
			362

These, with the other matters contained in the soil, amount to 391 lbs.; and the table shows that this crop, especially in its tops, makes very heavy drafts upon the lime and potash of the soil. In all the tables which Johnstou has given, we believe no other growth requires *lime* to an equal, or any thing like an equal extent, with potato tops. Is there in this any reason why potatoes do so much better in Maine, where limestone is a common rock, than they do here?

Our own experiments last year, showed that *salt*, in any form, was unfavorable to the potato—especially to its *quality*—though it generally made green and luxuriant tops. Urine—salt ley—salt—salt and lime combined—each of them gave poor potatoes. Some of our *citizens* of discriminating taste, refuse to purchase eastern potatoes from towns where *sea manure* is used. Hog manure, vault manure, and in general the concentrated manures, have a deleterious action upon the quality of the potato.

THE SILK BUSINESS.

We copy, this week, parts of the proceedings of the Silk Convention, held at Northampton, last autumn; and we repeat a willingness, once before expressed, to open our columns to a discussion of topics pertaining to the production of silk. We do this mainly because of its important bearing upon the agriculture of the country. Of all the ordinary productions of our soil, we now have an abundance, and more than enough to supply the home market. Our flour, beef, pork, cotton, &c. do not now give us much profit when sent to foreign markets—nor is there reason to suppose that we shall find a ready sale for what our country is likely to produce. Farming will not bring much profit to those devoted to it, unless some great change can be introduced. No other change promises so well as that of growing our own silk. Now could we produce here a considerable part of the $20,000,000 worth of silk that is brought from other countries, the effect would be to furnish more labor, and to make more mouths to feed on our own soil. This would raise the price of farm productions somewhat; then the lands appropriated to the mulberry, would in part at least, be taken from the fields now appropriated to grain, vegetables, &c. Our ordinary productions, for a time, would be lessened, and this would raise the price of whatever is grown for sale.

Every farmer is interested in the success of the silk business. Let this become extensive enough to supply the wants of the country, and our lands will be more valuable, and our agricultural products of all kinds will find a more ready and a better market.

But whether it is well for each farmer to plant out mulberry trees, and be getting under way for the prosecution of the business, is not so clear. Only a few can at present attend advantageously to the manufacture of silk.

The great want—we have said the same before—is a known and established market for the cocoons. If these can be sold at remunerating prices, the farmer will soon produce them. It is said there are some persons in the State now, who proclaim a willingness to buy all the cocoons that may be brought to them. If there be such, we should be glad to know who they are—what they will give, and for how many years they will buy, &c. If any are ready to make contracts, we should be happy to publish their terms.

When last year we avowed a willingness to open our columns to articles upon this subject, we hoped for original communications from those who are acquainted with the subject; but none such have came.

If our aid is wanted in this cause, we hope its friends will furnish us with something to say; unless they do, we shall be nearly silent—for we have no practical knowledge upon the subject.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more fortunate who can suit his temper to any circumstances.—*Hume.*

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending April 16.

April, 1843.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	10	43	48	36	N.
Tuesday,	11	36	45	42	W.
Wednesday,	12	38	55	46	N. W.
Thursday,	13	34	64	56	S.
Friday,	14	44	53	48	E.
Saturday,	15	48	60	58	E.
Sunday,	16	50	64	44	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 17, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 375 Beef Cattle, 15 yoke Working Oxen, 50 Sheep, and 2150 Swine. 120 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices for like quality, were not sustained. Extra $5.00. First quality $4.75. Second quality, $4.50 a $4.62. Third quality, $4.00 a 4.50. A yoke or two may have sold for something more than our highest quotations.

Working Oxen.—A very few sales only were effected.

Sheep.—Prices not made public.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 3 3-4 for sows and 4 3-4 for barrows. Old barrows 4 1-2. At retail, from 4 to 5 1-2. Small Shoats weighing less than fifty, 5 and 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There was an active demand for Corn early in the week, and prices advanced.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 64—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 60 a 61—do. do. white 56 a 57—do New Orleans, 55 a 58—Barley 00 a 80 —Rye, Northern, 60 a 65—do. Southern, 00 a 55—Oats, Southern, 29 a 31—Northern do. 32 to 34—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. — a —Bran, — a—.

FLOUR. The sales have been large, but no essential change in prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 75 a 5 00 —do. wharf, $4 62 a 4 75 do. free of garlic, $4 75 a 4 87 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 85 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 75—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 62 a 4 75 —Georgetown, $4 62 a 4 87—Richmond Canal, $4 62 a 4 75 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 50 a 5 75— do fancy brands $5 75 a 6 00 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 50. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—For most articles a steady demand, has been experienced.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 50 a 8 00—Navy—$7 00 a 0 00.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25—do Prime $4 00 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 00 a 11 50—do Clear $10 50 a 11 00 do. Mess, 8 75 a 9 25—do Prime $6 50 a 7 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, uninspected, 9 a 14—do dairy, very scarce,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 6¼ — do South and Western, 6— a 00 —. Hams, Boston, 7 a 0 — Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

Nothing doing of any great importance. Prices same as last week.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33—Do. 3-4 do 22 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

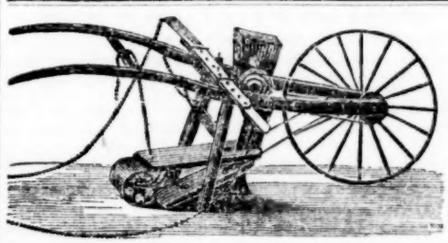
Nothing doing, and quotations, which are lower, are entirely nominal.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 8 a 10. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 14.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 18.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

French Pear and Plum Trees of the most approved varieties. Also, French Rose and Rasberry bushes, of the best sorts, and suitable for this climate. The above have lately arrived, and are in fine order. Currant bushes, white and red, superior large fruit, and Asparagus Roots, for sale by AARON D. WILLIAMS, Back Street, Roxbury, or at his stall No. 102 Quincy Market.

April 18.

GUANO MANURE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market street, a small lot of the celebrated Guano Manure in packages of one quart each, at 25 cents. Those who are disposed to experiment with it, are requested to call soon, as the supply is small. *Also,*

Ohio Grape Vines and Ever Bearing Rasberry Plants. The former at $2 each, and the Rasberrys at $1, or $18 per doz. for the Grapes and $9 for the Rasberries.

For a description of this new Grape,—Rasberry, see Mr. Longworth's account in N. E. Farmer No. 23, Vol. xxi. Gentlemen who have left their names for the Grape Vines and Ever-Bearing Rasberries, are requested to call and take them. *Also,*

Asparagus Roots and Grape Vines.

Fine Asparagus Roots in fine order for planting, Isabella Catawba, Sweet Water, and Black Hamburg Grape Vines furnished by the subscribers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 18.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

We have the most extensive assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in the country, fresh and pure. We invite our friends to call and select for themselves.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 18.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We can supply the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, English Wood, Early Virginia, Hovey's Seedling, Methven Castle, Keene's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, and many other fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of American growth in first rate order, and much superior to those imported. For two feet Stock $3 00 per hundred.

One and a half do. do. 2 50 do.

Feb. 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do, Plum do. Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered in any part of the city, *free of expense.*

Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees.

Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

March 29.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c. Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Goosberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees.

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 78 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. tf March 22.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are

Cedo Nulli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Bishop's Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand

Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf Marrowfats,—Tall do., &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of *Pear, Apple, Plum,* and *Cherry.*

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as *genuine.*

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery, in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price 62½.

Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE CROWDED STREET.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Let me move slowly through the street,
Filled with an eversbifting train,
Amid the sound of steps that beat
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.

How fast the flitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face—
Some bright with thoughtless smiles, and some
Where secret tears have left their trace.

They pass—to toil, to strife, to rest—
To halls in which the feast is spread;
To chambers where the funeral guest
In silence sits beside the dead.

And some to happy homes repair,
Where children pressing cheek to cheek,
With mute caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.

And some who walk in calmness here,
Shall shudder as they reach the door,
Where one who made their dwelling dear—
Its flower, its light—is seen no more.

Youth! with pale cheek and slender frame,
And dreams of greatness in thine eye,—
Goest thou to build an early name,
Or early in the task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow!
Who is now fluttering in thy snare?
Thy golden fortunes—tower they now?
Or melt the glittering spires in air?

Who of this crowd, tonight shall tread
The dance till daylight gleams again?
Who sorrow o'er th' untimely dead?
Who writhe in throes of mortal pain?

Some, famine-struck, shall think how long
The cold, dark hours—how slow the light!
And some, who flaunt amid the throng,
Shall hide in dens of shame tonight.

Each, where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass, and heed each other not.
There is who heeds—who holds them all,
In His large love and boundless thought.

These struggling tides of life that seem
In wayward, aimless course to tend,
Are eddies of the mighty stream
That rolls to its predestined end.

Irish Denial.—An Irish lad applied to a man for work, and being asked if he was not Irish, denied that he was. "I do n't know what you mean by not being an Irish boy," said the gentleman, who was about to hire him; "but this I'll swear to, that you were born in Ireland." "Och! your honor, if that 's all," said the boy, "small blame to that: suppose I had been born in a *stable*, would I have been a *horse*?"—*Selected.*

A Lesson for Pride.—Alexander the Great seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones piled one above another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "I am searching," said Diogenes, "for the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has be a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrochy,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES,

At about as low a price as the *same quality of Horse Shoe IRON can be purchased in the City.*

These Shoes are warranted of a superior quality of Iron and workmanship to any ever offered in market, and their failing to prove so, the money will be refunded.

For sale by

CHARLES SMITH,

March 8. 3m 42 *India street.*

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at $3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at $60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. Feb. 1.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb 15.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France and England, 500 large Orange and Dessert Portugal and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for every Horticulturist to possess, being the large kind of fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual importations of new fruit bearing Trees among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornamental productions, all of which can be had immediately, by forwarding orders by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS', Brighton, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR and PLUM, of PEACH and CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds. Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things also uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. eptJ1

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality, and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 52 North Market Street.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

A fine assortment of Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, Quince, Cherry and other Fruit Trees. Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Also, a large variety of Ornamental Forest trees, of large size, Roses, Tree Pæonies, Hawthorns, and a great variety of other Flowering Shrubs, Pæonies, &c, for sale by the subscriber. Orders left with Messrs. BRECK & CO, or directed by mail, to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and delivered in Boston free of charge.

JOHN A. KENRICK.

Newton, Nonantum Dale, April 10.

NURSERY.

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c.

Cambridgeport, Winsor Street, 1 1 2 mile from Boston. April 12.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.